

NO. 17, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.  
January 1, 1846



# KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 12.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hunter.  
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.  
The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, and the Report of the Green and Barren River Commissioners: 150 copies of each to be printed, and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The SPEAKER also presented the Annual Report of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.  
A message from the Governor presenting a nomination of a Police Judge of Smithland: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, a report from the Secretary of State in relation to bonds: 150 copies to be printed, and referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. HELM, TAYLOR, HARRIS, THOMAS, DRAKE, and W. P. BOYD.

Mr. HARDIN, the petition of John Kincaid, Jr., in relation to the divorce case pending on the application of his wife, which was read and referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. FOX presented depositions in same case, similarly referred.

Mr. SOUTH, remonstrances from citizens of Pike, against confirming the nomination of W. B. Kincaid, as Judge of the 19th circuit: read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS also presented three remonstrances, one signed by 100 citizens, another by 10, and the third by sundry citizens of the 19th Judicial district, against said nomination: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SWOPE moved to dispense with the regular order of business to take up the bill for the benefit of Mary Hancock: agreed to, ayes 26, noes 8, two-thirds concurring.

Mr. SWOPE moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday, refusing to read a third time the bill divorcing Mary Hancock and Sarah Ann Donaghi; and the vote was reconsidered.

And the question recurring, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 20, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, Bradley, Duffin, Evans, Fox, Harris, Hendy, Helm, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Slaughter, South, Thomas, Thurman, Walker, Wallace and Woodson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Drake, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Newell, Peyton, Swope, Taylor and Todd—14.

Mr. SOUTH moved to dispense with the rule requiring the third reading to be on another day, with a view to the third reading now: negative, four-fifths not concurring.

So the bill went over into the orders of the day.  
A message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills and resolutions.

## REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. SWOPE, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to change the name of George W. Sowder to George W. Haley: passed.

## REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. FOX, a bill to change the names of Amanda J. Mullins and others of the same family, to Hines: passed.

Mr. BUTLER, a bill for the benefit of James C. Johnson and others, heirs and devisees of Eliza Collins: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER also obtained leave, out of time, to present a petition.

## MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FOX, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting by law, the sale of merchandise and spirituous liquors to minors, without the written consent of their parents and guardians: adopted.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the penal laws.  
The said bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any person shall hereafter usurp any office established by the Constitution or Laws of this Commonwealth, or shall hold any such office, after his appointment thereto shall have been declared by a Court of competent jurisdiction, illegal or void, such person shall, on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than fifteen hundred dollars, at the discretion of a jury; and upon conviction and failure to pay said fine, shall be imprisoned in the Jail of the county where such offence shall be committed, until such fine, and the cost of the prosecution, are paid.

Mr. HARRIS moved the following amendment: "Provided, That nothing in this act shall in any wise apply to the contest in relation to the Jailor of Franklin county, now or hereafter."

A long debate ensued, in which Messrs. HARRIS, PEYTON, FOX, HARDIN, HELM, BUTLER, EVANS, SWOPE, PATTERSON and CRENSHAW participated. The report being too extensive for insertion to-day, we shall endeavor to copy it at an early day.

The discussion resulted in the re-commitment of the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions [prepared by Mr. Butler and moved by Mr. Swope] to inquire and report, 1st, whether the Court of Appeals have power to act on the inferior Court and enforce obedience to their mandate by punishment for contempt or otherwise; and 2nd, if the Appellate Court possesses no such power, to inquire into the propriety of so amending the laws as to confer the requisite power on the Supreme Court.

And the question being taken on the re-commitment with the instructions, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 9, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Duffin, Drake, Dyer, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Hendy, Helm, Marshall, Newell, Slaughter, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Wallace—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Evans, Fox, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Peyton, Walker, Woodson—9.  
Sundry acts from the H. R. were read and referred to appropriate committees.

A H. R. resolution, authorizing the committee on Public Printing to procure information as to the prices and cost of printing within sixty miles of the Seat of Government, was concurred in.

## MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Mr. HARDIN presented sundry letters in relation to the Judge of the 19th district: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SWOPE, leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Pendleton County Court to appropriate the proceeds of lands sold in that county to building a Court House therein: referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Martin Fugate, late Sheriff of Pendleton county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARRIS, a resolution directing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of authorizing jury trials in certain cases before Justices of the Peace, and granting jurors in such cases fifty cents a day for their services; also, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law

conferring jurisdiction upon Justices of the Peace in cases of riots, routs, &c.: adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, a resolution, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law of divorce as to authorize the Chancellor, where abandonment is the allegation in the bill, to inquire into the conduct of the plaintiff, and when he or she has not given good cause for the abandonment, to refuse the application; 2nd, into the propriety of absolving both parties in all cases of divorce.

Mr. EVANS moved an amendment that the committee inquire into the propriety of conferring upon the Chancellor jurisdiction in all cases of divorce.  
Mr. PEYTON moved an amendment to the amendment, that the committee inquire into the constitutionality of legislative divorces and into the policy and justice of such divorces.

Mr. EVANS accepted Mr. Peyton's amendment, which was then adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1846.

Prayers and the Journal being read.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. HUGHES, BREDEN, BAILEY, ANTHONY, and WHITSETT, as constituting the Joint committee on the part of the House, to visit and inquire into the condition of Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the 21st annual report of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House two reports from the Secretary of State, to-wit: one with reference to the exchange of six year bonds; and the other with regard to a magistrate in Green-up county: referred.

Petitions, &c. were now presented by Messrs. COX, L. COMBS, BARKLEY, J. S. SMITH, HUNTON, LAYNE, MYERS, HUGHES, WHITSETT, BARLOW, BROWN, LAPSLEY, HARLAN, STEVENSON and BROOKS; which were received, &c., and referred.

A message from the Governor by Mr. Secretary HARDIN, returned with his veto, the bill from this House entitled, and act for the benefit of Wm. T. Samuels; and after some conversation across the House on the order involved, on motion of Mr. HARLAN, the consideration of the subject was fixed for Saturday next.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Kohlbas, announced the action of that body upon sundry bills, &c.

Mr. STEVENSON obtained leave to present the minority report of the committee on the contested election in Boone county, and asked that it lie on the table.

Mr. J. S. SMITH had special leave to report a bill to amend the law to regulate the taking of depositions; that it might be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. S. also had special leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the commissioners of the Sinking Fund: referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Mr. COX had special leave to offer a resolution to the effect, that the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to report to this House as soon as practicable, what appropriations have been made toward works of Internal Improvement, on condition that a portion of such works be effected by county appropriations and individual subscriptions; and also, to report the amounts actually paid, in all such cases, and the amounts necessary to complete such works, &c.: which was adopted.

Mr. STEVENSON, on special leave, reported a bill to incorporate the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company: which was read, &c., and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. HAGGARD had special leave to offer a resolution, to-wit: That the committee on Banks be requested to visit the Asylum for the Blind in the city of Louisville, and ascertain what disposition has been made of the appropriation of last year for that Institution, and that they report accordingly to this House: adopted.

Mr. HAGGARD also had special leave to offer the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum, be instructed to ascertain, if possible, in what manner the appropriation of last session for that Institution has been expended.

By Mr. HARLAN, a request that the Judiciary committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Duerson of Jefferson county, and that the subject be referred to the committee on Ways and Means: carried.

Also, a request that said committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Harriet Stroud, and that the subject have the same reference: carried.

Mr. HARLAN, from the same committee, now reported the following bills, which were severally read a third time and passed, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of the infant heirs of G. W. Wall, deceased, [authorizes the sale of real estate.]

A bill to amend an act, providing for a change of venue in the prosecution against Joseph N. Allen, approved Jan. 22, 1845. [From Nelson to Oldham Circuit Court.]

A bill to change the venue in the prosecution against Anna C. Hale, [who stands indicted for perjury before the Clinton Circuit Court—to the Monroe Circuit Court.]

A bill for the benefit of Gideon S. and Susan Mary Mims, infant heirs of Gideon Mims, deceased.

Senate bill, No. 12, entitled an act for the benefit of Jonathan T. Murdock.

Senate bill, No. 13, entitled, an act to authorize the County Court of Barren county to change the location of the Poor-House in said county.

An act for the benefit of Milton King, Clerk of the Cumberland Circuit and County Courts. [Permitting him to execute his official bonds at their next Spring Term.]

An act for the benefit of Erbin E. Kennedy and Acsah H. Kennedy of Todd county. [Allows the minor (wife) to relinquish her right of dower.]

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elisha Franklin, deceased. [For the sale of real estate.]

An act for the benefit of the heirs of Hubbard B. Smith, deceased. [Authorizes sale of real estate.]

An act for the relief of Edmund Payne, of Warren county. [Allows him to introduce slave property descended to him from an estate in Virginia.]

An act to establish a Chancery Term of the Montgomery Circuit Court.

Mr. HARLAN, from the same committee, reported a bill to incorporate the South Frankfort Bridge Company—which passed into the orders of the day.

Mr. L. COMBS, from the committee on Ways and Means, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to tax duelling pistols, bowie knives and other deadly weapons; which being read, &c., was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. E. SMITH now moved to postpone the business of the special order, to-wit: the subject of the contested election in Boone county, till to-morrow; and that the report of the minority be printed.

Which motion received some discussion by Messrs. HARLAN, FINNELL, HARDY, COX, STEVENSON, BROWN, KELLY, J. S. SMITH, and BRA-

SHER, and was finally decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—yeas 55, nays 34.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.—CONVENTION BILL.

The House being now resolved into committee of the Whole, (Mr. Barlow in the chair.)

Mr. Speaker UNDERWOOD was heard in some brief explanations to the committee touching one or two points of his address on Saturday.

The discussion of the bill was then continued by Mr. HUGHES and Mr. HUNTON, in favor, and by Mr. BAILEY against the proposition.

Mr. HARDY was then heard at length in favor of the bill, and in reply particularly to the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Harlan,) and the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. Speaker Underwood.)

And then, after Mr. HARLAN was indulged in a remark or two explanatory and responsive to the gentleman from Barren, (Mr. Hardy,) on motion of Mr. Butts, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

And then, (at half-past three,) the House took a recess till 6½ o'clock, P. M.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1846.

[In committee of the Whole, Mr. Barlow in the Chair.]

## THE CONVENTION BILL.—In Continuation.

Mr. R. C. BOWLING. Neither the fear nor favor of his constituency had any effect on his course. Nor had he any hopes of emolument from the administration of any system under the present Constitution. He acted upon principle—upon his conviction of what was radically right, &c. He denied that the principle, on which he was disposed now to act, would have kept these States in vassalage and slavery to Old England. The principle, which animated our fathers and gave independence to the country, was resistance to foreign interference and invasion; and if the foe were to come again upon us, he felt that the spirits of those worthy sires would re-appear in their sons, and send him howling back again into his ancient fastnesses. No, sir—in the face of that venerable portrait, [the picture of Washington,] he could not content against the principles for which that patriot had drawn the sword and devoted his life. But while he opposed the bill, he was yet willing to admit the existence of radical defects in the Constitution, &c.; and touching the commission of Magistrates, and the County Court system, he said, he had been compelled to carry the combined strength of the whole corps of Justices in his county throughout the election canvass last summer; and that he would not have done, had he calculated the chances of a re-election.

Mr. MAYS supposed that every gentleman had already determined with his constituents upon what would be his course here, and, therefore, he considered discussion unnecessary. The simple question was, whether Representatives would say, the people may change the Constitution so as to make it conform to their wishes. He was surprised to hear gentlemen say they would vote against such a proposition, and at the same time admit that the old Constitution was not what it ought to be: admit the defectiveness of the fundamental law, and yet refuse to the people, who were the authors and finishers of it, the right to scan it, ascertain its defects, and apply the remedy. Mr. M. considered the abolition argument as only a bug-bear creation, to be held up in terror, and to pass away with the hour; and then went into some detail in favor of making the offices of Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs, elective. He dwelt somewhat at length upon the evils growing out of the County Court system, and denounced that commission of the judicial power as the most defective point in the Constitution, &c., and he concluded by repeating that he thought it unnecessary now to discuss the merits and demerits of the present Constitution, so long as the question was, Shall the mere authority go forth for the people to decide upon the call? and will there be any danger in such a grant? These were the only questions, and the responsibility of the decision was not upon the representatives, but with the people. If they should decide, and act unwisely in the case, the consequences would be on their own head, and of that fact they were all as well advised as gentlemen of the House could make them.

Mr. SEATON. Some twelve years ago he had been returned as a member to serve in this House, and then it was, and here on this floor, that, for the first time in his life almost, he heard with surprise of the existence of great complaints against the Constitution. He had lived happily under it, and so had his neighbors; but such was the earnestness with which gentlemen spoke of the numerous evils growing out of it, that he was ready to suppose, that, by the time he returned home, the whole country would be in a flame on the subject. But such was not the fact. His people had not received the impulse which had been represented here, &c. Some years afterwards the question of a Convention was actually submitted to the people, and lost by an overwhelming majority. That fact did not argue to his mind the existence of tyrannical defects in the Constitution. The Constitution was formed under the hand of men as pure, patriotic and intelligent as any that could now be brought into a Convention; and if it was not oppressive when the question went before the people a few years ago, he supposed it was not oppressive now—unless gentlemen could point out some latent, secret evil of recent discovery; and he had heard of none such. Nor had he been familiar with the evils and complaints in question for the twelve years past, till he came again to take his place with the Representatives in this House. The present Constitution had been formed in the better days of the Republic and we had prospered under it as much as any State. Difficulties arising under its administration, was no proof of deficiency in the letter of the Constitution: and he submitted, that all these complaints might be referred to the want of patriotic faithfulness in the enforcement of the laws: while, therefore, we disregard the laws, it was in bad taste to complain of the Constitution.

Mr. McKELLUP desired to be indulged in a brief remark. He was gratified at the temper of the discussion, and exhorted gentlemen to abstain from giving to it a partisan character. It was indeed a grave and momentous question, involving considerations of interest to the fathers as well as to the fair daughters of the State. Whenever any just occasion should call for his service, he proposed his readiness to do battle for his party, even in the foremost rank; but upon this question gentlemen should advise and deliberate, and, above all, they should avoid excitement and hot blood. He was understood to address this caution to his friend from Logan, [Mr. R. C. Bowling] whose speech he admired, but suggested that poetic imagery could never be taken as an offset for the sin of withholding from the people the right to change the organic law. He would vote for the bill; and again, he said, it was a question of serious import. Gentlemen, therefore, should be careful to cast their votes upon it in the best way to satisfy their constituents as well as their own consciences.

Mr. BROWN. The House was called upon to vote whether the people should decide a question: and that question was, whether or not the Legislature, at the next session, should pass an act providing for the call of a convention to revise the Constitution. For himself, whilst as a representative he was disposed to vote here for referring this question to the people, as a citizen, he would perhaps cast

several Senators were in the House at the time, and ladies were occupying the privileged seats.

his vote against the measure. He saw no striking at the foundations of our institutions in this proposition. He acted upon the principle, that the people have the right either to alter, amend, or destroy their form of government, whenever in their judgment such action becomes expedient. It was in defence of this principle that that patriot (referring to the picture of Washington) drew his sword; and he had too much confidence in the people, and especially in that portion which he had the honor to represent, to fear the consequences of practical carrying out of this principle in Kentucky. He admired the sterling independence of the gentleman from Logan (Mr. R. C. Bowling,) his principle of action was good; but his fears, he thought, were unfounded.—Had that gentleman forgotten that the Constitution had already been once revised? It was adopted originally in the year 1792; and then revised in 1799—the present Constitution having been in existence but 47 years, and not 54, as the gentleman from Campbell had stated. Now that the question had been mooted, it was his advice at once to settle it: for politicians would be clamorous for a convention till the Legislature shall make the reference.

Mr. HARLAN Did not intend to trouble the House with lengthy remarks, he intended to leave the discussion of this question to able hands. But having fixed in his own mind how he should cast his vote he desired to state briefly the reasons by which he was influenced. Gentlemen talk about the fear of their constituents—he had no fear of his constituents. He would endeavor on this occasion, as well as on other occasions, of course, to carry out their wishes. Mr. H. thought that gentlemen did not present the question precisely as it ought to be presented, there was no gentleman on this floor who thought that the people ought not to be trusted and could not be trusted safely; such was not the opinion of a single representative. But the question was, is the passage of the law demanded by public sentiment? Mr. H. admitted that it was the duty of the representatives, whenever the people were dissatisfied with their organic law to pass an act submitting to them the question of its revision. But had there been any intimation that a majority of the people were now dissatisfied? He did not pretend to have had access to all the sources of information on this subject, but as far as he had heard, the question had not been presented,—the action of the Legislature had not been demanded,—save from the voters of the city of Louisville. And what do we understand was the question there presented?

A portion of the population of that city who were opposed to the existence of slavery in this Commonwealth, who may be considered Abolitionists in a political sense, (for that city was represented in the late Liberty Convention in Cincinnati)—who have some feeling, at least, in common with the political abolitionists of this Union;—these were the people who had now brought up this question of a convention. Sir, said Mr. H., the leading Abolitionist papers have given it forth, that a Convention is likely to be called in Kentucky to consider this great question. In this state of the case, then, unless there were a manifestation of sentiment more clear and unmistakable than any that had yet come to the observation of Mr. H., it was his opinion that no prudent man should vote for this proposition to disturb these muddy waters.

Gentlemen talk about the aristocratic features of our constitution. Mr. H. would ask such gentlemen who were its framers? The gentleman from Rockcastle (Mr. E. Smith) gives it as an objection to the present constitution that the people have not the liberty of electing their own sheriffs, &c. Under the first constitution which was adopted for Kentucky, continued Mr. H., the office of Sheriff was made elective, and the Governor was elected by the Legislature; but, upon experience being had under its operation, it was found desirable that the Governor should be elected by the people, and that the practice of the election of Sheriffs should also be changed. The election of Sheriffs was found to be one of the greatest blunders of the times.

In the Convention of 1799 the very best men of the Commonwealth were among its members—of whom, he believed, there was not now a single survivor except Gen. Thomas of Louisiana. They all had gone to their long home. The principal draftsman of the Constitution, produced by that convention, was the lamented John Breckinridge, who was the intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson, and who shortly afterwards went into the Senate of the United States, and upon whom Mr. Jefferson relied as his leader in the Senate, until he gave him the appointment of Attorney General.—Aye, sir, John Breckinridge, the great apostle of Kentucky Democracy, was the principal draftsman of our glorious old Constitution, in which the gentleman from Campbell, (Mr. Root,) has observed so many aristocratic features, so many "iniquities," to use his own language. Of the Constitution, as it came from the hands of the best men that ever lived—shall it be said, Mr. Chairman, that we have now a member on this floor denouncing it, and the acts of its worthy founders as marked with iniquity?

When he heard gentlemen talk about the great grievances under which we labored—the monstrous "iniquities" thus imposed upon us by our fathers, he was reminded of the story of the man who employed a young lawyer to bring his action in a frivolous case, for assault and battery, and when his lawyer had made a splendid speech in his behalf, the excited client cried out—"I never knew how much I was hurt until I heard that speech." So Mr. H. imagined it might be with the good people of this Commonwealth. They would not know that they were oppressed if the politicians did not tell them so.

If gentlemen will look at the Constitutions of other States, and compare them with our own, they will find that Kentucky has perhaps the very best that the Union is blessed with. Mr. H. admitted that it was not exactly as he might desire it, for the reason that no human act was perfect. But did it not secure the citizen in his rights? Was there a State in which greater despatch could be had in the administration of justice, or where the ends of justice could be obtained with less expense? Or was there any State wherein a man charged with crime could have a fairer chance for justice? Where, then, were the inconveniences complained of? We elected our highest executive officer, the next highest, and the members of the Legislature, our Judges were appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

But, say gentlemen, the County Court system is the most objectionable of all. Let us look, then, at this matter. The Constitution does not require the County Court to be held by so many Magistrates; usually the number is regulated by law, but the Constitution does not say that the Magistrates shall constitute the County Court; and the Legislature may establish a Court of Probate for that purpose; it may also confine the Magistrate's district to the county in which he may reside, and thus reduce his jurisdiction just as low as the exigencies of the case may require. What, then, becomes of the objection on this score?

Mr. H. well knew that no man would avow the real object of this movement. It was directed against the slavery of the Commonwealth. There was a larger number of citizens who were opposed to slavery, and who desired its abolition, than people were commonly aware of. He had no doubt of the truth of the statement of the gentleman from Campbell, [Mr. Root,] with regard to his people, because that gentleman had made the avowal. But Mr. H. knew of no county, bordering on the Ohio river, in which the slave property was not becoming of

little or no value, because of the facilities they have to cross the river, and go into Canada. And it would suit those counties better for slavery to be abolished outright; and they would go for such an amendment to the Constitution, while they would also disavow any sympathy with the Northern abolitionists.

The present, of all other times, said Mr. H. was the most unfortunate for this species of agitation. Gentlemen do not seem to understand that if we pass this bill, the abolition question will at once be ripe, in every part of the State. In such an event we should see candidates mounting the stump in every part of the State, and the question of slavery would become the great subject of their harangues. We are willing to trust the people, but this question ought to go before them, disconnected from every other public movement, otherwise we throw a fire-brand into their ranks, for the purpose of exciting them from one end of the State to the other, and disturb the whole population, already possessing every desirable security in their persons, in their property, and in all the rights in which a man would desire to be protected. But gentlemen affirm that corruption has grown up in the judiciary,—that the Sheriffs, Magistrates, and Constables are corrupt. But how was the making of a new Constitution to drive corruption out of the land? The result would be agitation and distraction: and the abstract question of slavery would be every where discussed.—Discussion could not be prevented: the people would listen, and all classes would become restless and excited. We were getting along very smoothly now: our courage was very good: every man was protected in every thing he could reasonably desire. Why, then, throw in this fire-brand of dissension? The State now demanded the watch-care of the patriot for the interests and improvements before us: and if the question is to be discussed, let us fix some other time: but for the present, by all means, let us keep these abolition speakers away. The whole party was now looking to the extension of their cause in Kentucky; and they would hail with gladness and rejoicings the day on which we might pass this act.

He repeated then, Mr. Chairman, that the State was getting along very smoothly and pleasantly, with the exception of a few complaints against the Magistrates and Constables. We were raising the means of discharging the public debt, and there was no oppression on the people. He would beg of the committee, then, to allow the people to enjoy their quiet, until we shall hear a distinct intimation from all quarters that a majority do really desire a convention. No such intimation had yet been made to the House.

Mr. H. would not have occupied the time of the committee, if gentlemen had not placed the opposition to the bill on the ground of disinclination to trust the people. Such was not at all the fact. The people had formed the Constitution, and lived happily and prosperously under it: and until they should desire to change it, he would say, let well enough alone: and he would conclude by proposing for the caution of the committee the familiar epithet which was dictated by the dying Persian—"I was well, I wanted to be better—I took physic, and here I am, under this slab."

Mr. POPE arose, not to discuss the question of a convention, nor to define his position in regard to it, but to repel the insinuation of the gentleman from Franklin, that the city of Louisville winks at the subject of abolitionism. (Here Mr. Harlan explained that he had insinuated nothing more than was implied in the fact that Louisville was represented in the Liberty convention.) It was true, continued Mr. P., that one of the citizens of Louisville was in that Convention; but his representation was wholly gratuitous, and he had fallen under the heavy frown of the whole community for it. Mr. P. was born and reared in Louisville: and he knew and would avow that there was no people more true to the Constitution. He felt proud of his city, and regarded her as his mother: but it was her sterner virtues—the music of her anvils, the business hum of her manufactories, &c., that he would propose as her protection against insinuations about her unfaithfulness to the Constitution and laws.

And then, on motion of Mr. COX, the committee rose, &c.

**NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,**  
Main Street, opposite the Bank of Louisville,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS for the sale of every description of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c.  
January 12, 1846.

**1020 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO,** embracing many of the most superior and favorite brands, in store and for sale very low, by  
NOCK, RAWSON & CO.,  
Main st., opposite Bank Louisville.  
January 12, 1846.

**TAYLOR & ELLIS,**  
NO. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
THE assortment of Merchants from Kentucky is invited to our stock of DRY GOODS at wholesale.  
January 9, 1846.

**VALUABLE LAW BOOKS!**  
SECOND HAND.  
I HAVE on hand, for sale, the Library of a retired Lawyer, comprising many rare and valuable works, which I will sell low. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please give me a call.  
January 12.  
WM. M. TODD, No. 1, Seibert's Row.

**John Watson & Co.,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
Warehouses at the Steamboat Landing,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
April 1, 1845.

**"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE."**  
H. G. BANTA, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, Main street, (over Boyer's Store), Frankfort, Ky. All kinds of imitations of Wood and Marble neatly executed.  
January 10, 1846.

**REGULAR PACKET.**  
The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Toon, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.  
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.  
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock.  
January 1, 1846.

**THE BRUEN HOUSE,**  
(FORMERLY DUDLEY HOUSE)  
IS now kept by OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any Hotel was ever kept before, in the City of LEXINGTON, KY.  
Meals, each, . . . . . 2



# LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY, 1845-6.

## SENATORS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Mr. Speaker, (Dixon)	Wesiger House, No. 46.
C. M. Belland	Hodges'.
Thomas H. Bradford	Wesiger House, No. 58.
Wm. Bradley	Mansion House, No. 51.
W. P. Boyd	Hodges'.
Alfred Boyd	G. W. Lewis'.
A. Bramlette	Wingate's.
P. Butler	Mansion House, No. 41.
Wm. Chennault	Wesiger House, No. 60.
B. M. Crenshaw	Hodges'.
W. Conner	Davidson's.
W. C. Drake	Mansion House, No. 33.
D. Dyer	Hodges'.
J. Driffin	J. Robertson's.
W. F. Evans	Wingate's.
F. T. Fox	Harlan's.
N. E. Gray	Hodges'.
J. G. Holloway	Wesiger House, No. 45.
H. C. Harris	Mansion House, No. 56.
J. L. Helm	Mansion House, No. 45.
S. Healy	Broadway Hotel, No. 4.
P. C. Hardin	Hodges'.
J. Henderson	G. W. Lewis'.
Thomas James	Mansion House, No. 56.
Marshall Key	Wesiger House, No. 42.
W. N. Marshall	Lockett's.
H. Newell	Boyer's.
R. A. Patterson	Mansion House, No. 14.
F. Peyton	Hodges'.
G. C. Slaughter	Mansion House, No. 48.
W. S. South	Mansion House, No. 56.
S. F. Swager	Boyer's.
R. S. Todd	Wesiger House, No. 36.
S. M. Taylor	Hodges'.
J. J. Thomas	Blanton's.
G. C. Thurman	Mansion House, No. 13.
T. Woodson	Wesiger House, No. 18.
J. Wallace	G. W. Lewis'.
J. V. Walker	Wingate's.
J. Stone-street, Clerk	Davidson's.
T. Kobinas, Asst. Clerk	Hodges'.
J. D. McClure, Sergeant	Hodges'.
B. Selby, Door Keeper	

## REPRESENTATIVES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Mr. Speaker, (Underwood)	Wesiger House, No. 51.
Henry J. Abbott	Wingate's.
William Alexander	Wesiger House, No. 28.
Joseph G. Anthony	Wingate's.
James G. Bailey	Mansion House, No. 23.
John Barkley	Harlan's.
John S. Barlow	Mrs. Leonard's.
William Barlett	Lockett's.
Hiram Boggs	Blanton's.
A. G. Bots	Mansion House, No. 4.
George Bowling	Blanton's.
C. C. Bowling	Wesiger House, No. 23.
Geo. W. B. Barber	Wesiger House, No. 42.
J. M. Brawner	Mansion House, No. 28.
W. W. Brewster	Wesiger House, No. 28.
Thos. D. Brown	Wesiger House, No. 9.
David Brooks	Davidson's.
William Cason	Broadway Hotel.
Dixon Clark	Wesiger House, No. 23.
James Clarke	Mansion House, No. 8.
H. W. Cleland	Boyer's.
James Combs	Mansion House, No. 24.
Leslie Combs	Davidson's.
Harrison Conner	Wesiger House, No. 36.
Leander M. Cox	Mansion House, No. 30.
Francis H. Dallam	Davidson's.
G. W. Darnaby	Boyer's.
Lucius Dush	Boyer's.
Benjamin G. Dudley	Mansion House, No. 30.
Jeremiah Duncan	Wesiger House, No. 53.
Milford Elliot	Mrs. Leonard's.
Isaac H. Evans	Hodges'.
George R. Falls	Broadway Hotel, No. 7.
L. H. Ford	Mrs. Taylor's.
John W. Finnell	Wesiger House, No. 41.
Wm. Gano	Mansion House, No. 47.
Asa B. Gardner	Mrs. Leonard's.
Robert E. Glenn	Lockett's.
William E. Glover	Wesiger House, No. 17.
Henry Gore	Wesiger House, No. 55.
David R. Haggard	Mrs. Taylor's.
J. H. Harlan	Home.
James G. Hardy	Wingate's.
Samuel Hatfield	Mrs. Taylor's.
Wiley S. Hay	Mansion House, No. 51.
Daniel Head	Broadway Hotel.
John W. Hendrix	Mrs. Taylor's.
Clarence Howell	Mrs. Taylor's.
Willis G. Hughes	Wesiger House, No. 30.
John C. Hutton	Mrs. Taylor's.
Richard G. Jackson	Mrs. Price's.
Daniel B. Johnson	Mansion House, No. 50.
Alfred Johnston	Blanton's.
Daniel E. Jones	Hodges'.
Roger F. Kelly	Hodges'.
John P. Lapsley	Lockett's.
James H. Layne	Blanton's.
William B. Mason	Wesiger House, No. 32.
Richard D. Mayhall	Mrs. Taylor's.
Richard L. Mayes	Mansion House, No. 30.
David W. Macey	Mrs. Leonard's.
Ernest H. McCampbell	Wesiger House, No. 61.
Ernest H. McCampbell	Wesiger House, No. 23.
Milton Mills	Mrs. Leonard's.
Leane P. Miller	Mansion House, No. 11.
Jesse Moore	Mansion House, No. 13.
Felix T. Murray	Lockett's.
Levi Myers	Wingate's.
Eli Orndorff	Blanton's.
James P. Orr	Mansion House, No. 40.
J. B. Peters	Wesiger House, No. 35.
Hamilton Price	Broadway Hotel.
John H. Priest	Mansion House, No. 28.
Benj. F. Panton	Mansion House, No. 13.
Connelius Bailey	Wesiger House, No. 61.
Shannon Reid	Wesiger House, No. 45.
Camden Riley	Mansion House, No. 53.
Thos. A. Rodman	Blanton's.
Ira Roa	Davidson's.
Samuel Senton	Mansion House, No. 47.
Joseph Shawhan	Blanton's.
Samuel Short	Montgomery's.
Elisha Smith	Mrs. Taylor's.
John Speed Smith	G. W. Lewis'.
Thos. S. Speed	Mansion House, No. 43.
John W. Stevenson	Mrs. Taylor's.
Betty Stone	Mrs. Taylor's.
Shelby Stone	Mansion House, No. 31.
Alex. W. Thomas	Wesiger House, No. 54.
William Thomas	Lockett's.
Ezekiel Thurston	Mansion House, No. 15.
Randall Walker	Blanton's.
Salem Wallace	Wesiger House, No. 61.
Henry Waller	Mansion House, No. 43.
John C. Wheat	Mrs. Leonard's.
John C. Whitsett	Lockett's.
Charles Wortham	Wesiger House, No. 33.
Thomas J. Helm, Clerk	Wesiger House, No. 6.
J. C. Hernon, Asst. Clerk	South Frankfort.
Jos. Gray, Sergeant-at-Arms	South Frankfort.
Jas. Gray, Assistant do.	South Frankfort.
W. R. Campbell, D. Keeper	Wesiger House, No. 16.

Navigation is regularly resumed. The steamer Isaac Shelby, from Cincinnati, arrived on Saturday evening and returned on Sunday. The Louisville boats had previously resumed their regular trips.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1846.

**BEATTY'S ESSAYS ON AGRICULTURE.**—This book, so valuable to practical farmers, is for sale at Wm. M. Todd's Book Store, between the Mansion House and the Capitol, price 75 cents. As a new edition of this work will not be published, those who desire copies would do well to supply themselves immediately.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### EVENING SESSION.

The House in committee of the Whole, (Mr. Barlow in the chair,) went again into the consideration of the Convention bill.

The committee was addressed by Messrs. Botts, L. Combs and J. S. Smith, in opposition to the bill; and by Mr. Glover in its favor, when,

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with sundry amendments, (heretofore described,) in which the House concurred.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the House refusing to adjourn, at half past ten, the bill was passed by yeas 56, nays 40, as follows, viz:

**YEAS.**—Messrs. Anthony, Barlow, Begley, G. Bowling, Brasher, Brawner, Brooks, Cessna, Clack, Clarke, Cleveland, James Combs, Conner, Cox, Desha, Dudley, Elliott, Fallis, Fennell, Gardner, Glenn, Glover, Haggard, Hardy, Hatfield, Head, Hendley, Howell, Hughes, Hutton, D. B. Johnson, A. Johnston, Lapsley, Layne, Mayes, Maxey, McKellup, Mills, Murray, Peters, Pope, Purdom, Bailey, Root, Short, E. Smith, Sparks, Speed, Stevenson, B. Stone, S. Stone, W. Thomas, Wheat, Whitlock and Whitsett—56.

**NAYS.**—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Balce, Barkley, Botts, R. C. Bowling, Breeden, L. Combs, Dallam, Darnaby, Duncan, Evans, Ford, Gano, Gore, Harlan, Hay, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Mayhall, McCampbell, Miller, Moore, Myers, Orndorff, Priest, Reid, Riley, Rodman, Seaton, Shawhan, Joseph Smith, J. Speed Smith, A. W. Thomas, Thurston, Wallace, Waller and Wortham—40.

And then the House adjourned.

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

### CONGRESS, January 5.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution, as follows: **Resolved,** (the Senate concurring,) That the President of the United States forthwith cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain that the convention between the United States and Great Britain concerning the territory of Oregon, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after the expiration of the said term of notice, conformably to the 2d article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

Mr. Ingersoll, by order of the same committee, moved that it be made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Garrett Davis, from the same committee, submitted the following:

## REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The Minority of the committee on Foreign Affairs ask leave to report: That the third article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of October, 1818, provides that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bars and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers, &c.

The convention between the same parties of August, 1827, in its first article stipulates: "All the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 20th of October, 1818, shall be and they are hereby further indefinitely extended and continued in force in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said article were herein specifically recited."

The second article of the latter convention provides: "It shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th of October, 1825, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, accordingly be entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the said term of notice."

In his message at the beginning of the present session of Congress, the President states the purport of those articles, and recounts the several efforts made by our Government to terminate by negotiation our conflicting claims with England in the Oregon country, and, premising that all attempts to compromise having failed, concludes, "this notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made, by law, for giving it accordingly, and terminating in this manner the convention of the 6th of August, 1827." The first, and a very grave matter for inquiry is, whether the President can properly invoke Congress to aid him in giving this notice; and whether the co-operation of the House, a branch of the law-making power, and invested by the Constitution with no executive functions whatever, can be properly united with the President and Senate in the act of giving this notice? Cannot the notice be given without the concurrence of the House? If it can be, would not such an interference be without the scope of its powers?

The House had no agency in the formation of this convention with England. It is a treaty with a foreign Government, that was made properly, and that could only be made by the President and the Senate. The sanction of the House was never given to it, nor was it necessary for its full and complete effect. There are two modes by which this treaty may be terminated; first, by a declaration of war; secondly, by giving the notice of twelve months according to its stipulation. In the first mode, the concurrence of the House would be a necessary constituent; and if the President had deemed that the best, it would not only have been proper, but indispensable, that he should ask the co-operation of the House. But what warrant has the House to act in the other mode of putting an end to this treaty? The Constitution no more confers upon it any power or agency to terminate a treaty than to make one, except only by a declaration of war, which dissolves all existing treaties. The provision for the notice is a part, and an essential part of this treaty. The act of giving this notice is a high discretionary power, created not by the Constitution, but by the President in negotiating, and by the Senate in ratifying a treaty with such a provision.

It is a treaty of indefinite, but still of temporary continuance. The treaty-making power might at any time, with the consent of Great Britain, modify it, as once has been done. The same power might

at any time put an end to it, and its existence is but the operating continuous will of this power for that purpose. Its termination may at any time be effected by the withdrawal of the same will for its longer existence. The House may, and often is required to exert appropriate legislative powers in the execution of treaties; but this notice is not one of that class. It is no property of a legislative power. It is executive in its essence, or is it, in our system of the nature of an incident to the treaty-making power. It is a high discretion, pertaining not to our internal affairs, but to our relations with a foreign Government, created by this treaty-making power itself, resting with it, and depending upon its will alone for the exercise. Suppose the President of himself had given this notice, would it have terminated the treaty?

Without deciding the grave problem of the validity and effect of such notice, no one will readily doubt that if he had communicated with the Senate in secret session upon this subject, and he, with the concurrence of two-thirds of that body, had given the notice, it would have been done properly and constitutionally.

To give this notice rests properly with the treaty-making power. The maintenance of all foreign intercourse pertains to the President. He negotiates treaties, and submits them confidentially to the Senate, which approves or rejects them. Secret and confidential relations subsist between him and the Senate, such as he does not and cannot have with the House. A proper judgment upon a question of this nature might depend upon a full knowledge, in all its minutiae, of the existing diplomatic correspondence, pending propositions, verbal or written, and all the relations between our Government and that of England. All this information the President might communicate, under the seal of confidence and secrecy, to the Senate; the House would have no right to demand it of him, and it might be improper for him to impart it; if he did, the House would be possessed of it subject to no inviolability, and yet secrecy might be very necessary. Suppose, too, the House should decide against the propriety of giving this notice, its judgment against that of the President and the Senate would effect nothing practically. He and two-thirds of that body could give the notice in defiance of the House, and, whatever way it might act upon the subject, they would constitutionally disregard and overrule it. It is, then, deemed to be clearly established that the House is not a necessary party to give this notice; that it might, in fact, be given without consulting it, and against its expressed judgment.

It is not denied that the House might, in the form of resolution, express its opinion upon the subject of this notice, or any such public matter appertaining to the General Government; but then the resolutions would be merely abstract opinions, of no practical operation, and having no authority but their moral weight. The House by its resolution might declare that it was expedient or inexpedient to give this notice; and if in the one form or the other, the President might or might not give heed to it. But it had no power to originate, or to concur in a legislative proceeding, whether in the form of joint resolution or bill, to authorize this notice to be given. It can neither give nor withhold power to that end.

It is conceded that the concurrence of the House in a resolution or bill authorizing this notice would not in any degree affect its validity. But its adoption by the two departments of Government, in the form of a legislative proceeding, would transfer it from the treaty-making to the law-making power; and in this mode the incidental but important question, whether the assent of two-thirds of the Senate would be necessary, might be evaded. It would also tend to break down the partition of our Government among various branches, by mixing up the House in an operation which the Constitution had entrusted to other functionaries. And why should the House, by a violation of all propriety in form, and without any effective authority over the subject, make itself a party to this proceeding? If the notice be expedient and proper, it has become so without its act. It is rendered so by the refusal of the President to arbitrate the controversy, and by his closing further negotiation. These were his own acts, about which this House had no constitutional right to interfere. The President asked not its advice or interposition in them. Whether they be proper or not, he alone was competent to their performance, and he alone ought to be held responsible; but if the House thus irregularly unites in authorizing the notice, it voluntarily assumes and divides this responsibility with the President. If the House distrusted the President in this matter, it might pass a monitorial resolution operating morally to quicken or restrain his action. But it is his business, not that of the House. In the present state of the question, without expressing an opinion whether the notice ought or ought not to be given, and as the solution of that question is constitutionally for him, or for him acting with the Senate, the House ought to be content to leave him to his proper judgment, discretion, and responsibility: wherefore,

**Resolved,** That the question whether a notice to terminate the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain of October, 1818, and continued in force by the convention of August, 1827, ought to be given, is not a matter for the decision of Congress; and upon it this House at the present refrains from the expression of any opinion.

GARRETT DAVIS,  
TRUENAN SMITH,  
CALEB B. SMITH.

The subject was debated throughout the day, and resumed on the 6th, when it was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the proposition to set it for the first Monday in Feb., having failed, yeas 102, nays 59, not two-thirds. The discussion went on in committee of the Whole.

## RESOLVED.

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the town of Frankfort, that hereafter the Police Judge be requested to make out a daily report for publication, of all cases of riots, breaches of ordinance, or breaches of the peace, with the names of the parties to each offence, and their place of residence. And that the Town Marshal be directed, that in the summoning of juries for the trial of said cases of riots and breaches of the peace, to summon said jurors from the most respectable citizens of the town.

## ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Trustees of the town of Frankfort, that in all cases of arrest by the Town Marshal, or either of his Deputies, the person or persons arrested, shall be held in custody until the meeting of the Police Court, and if need be, confined in the Watch House.

**And be it further ordered,** That the second story of the Jail, erected by the town, be, and the same is hereby constituted, the Watch House of said town.

**OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.**  
J. F. WARREN is permanently located in this place, and is prepared to perform all operations in the DENTAL ART, after the latest and most approved mode. T. P. Office opposite Meek's Jewelry Store, Main street, between Mansion and Wesiger Houses.

**WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,**  
NO. 15, JACOB'S ROW, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, Louisville, Ky.  
KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, also, Manufacturers of PLANES of every description. All orders filled at the shortest notice.

**FOR SALE,**  
A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office.  
January 7, 1846.  
G. W. LEWIS.

**GENUINE HOARHOUND TAFFEY.**—The best article for Cigars and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 8, St. Clair street, by  
January 6, 1846.

**PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.**

PROF. PLUMBE purposes having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY opened in this city, on the 27th inst., on St. Clair street, over Pierson & Merriweather's Confectionery, to be conducted by E. JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a perfect likeness, warranted durable, and possessing all the distinctness and boldness of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens. Ladies and Gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms. They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.

**FOUNDED 1840.**  
Awarded the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotype, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 33, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky Louisville, Ky.  
No. 231, Broadway, New York.  
No. 73, Court street, Boston.  
No. 126, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.  
No. 122, Baltimore street, Baltimore.  
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
Lycium Hall, Alexandria, D. C.  
No. 55, Canal Street, New Orleans.  
No. 127, Vieille Rue du Temple, Paris.  
No. 32, Church street, Liverpool.  
Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa.  
Main Street, between 4th and 5th, east side, Cincinnati.  
Broadway, Saratoga.  
Donw's Buildings, Albany.  
Middle Street, Portland, Me., and  
Main Street, New York, N. Y.

**REMARKS.**—We have been an inactive observer of the progress of this novel art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumb has succeeded in this art so as to surpass all others in the line in this country. Mr. Plumb has brought the Daguerreotype to absolute perfection; and miniature painting, we regret to say, is scarcely heard of since the admirable specimens of this artist have become known.

A photograph of a lady by Professor Plumb, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen. — Phil. Pub. Ledger.

**WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT.**

PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
At this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the store-house recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Wilkes, under the firm of ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, and the retail branch of the business at the old stand on Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, under the firm of PETER, ROBINSON & CO.

January 1, 1846.

**ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Wine, &c.** North side of Main street, two doors below Fourth, have a large and complete stock of articles in their line, and will soon be in a position to supply the wants of the community, as well as manufacturers at the eastern cities, by one of the firm, upon the best terms.

We invite our old friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846.

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.**

**CHARLES MARSHALL,**  
(SUCCESSOR TO A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)

WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.

His MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

THE MEDICAL STOCK is very complete—comprising nearly every American Work, including many new and valuable illustrations, such as Surgery, Pathology and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8vo.

THE LAW STOCK, besides all those works used as Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces several new and valuable works which have recently been issued at very reduced prices, as Koss's Reports, Vesey's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exquisite Reports.

Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

IN THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works. The SCHOOL STOCK embraces all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**—a large assortment, comprising Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Pipes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violoncello, &c.

In STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Cards, Motto and other Writing Papers, and a full assortment of Stationery, &c.

For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.

January 1, 1846.

**CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,**  
**BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,**  
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other House in the West. They request all persons desirous of purchasing Books to call on them in business, to give them a call and examine their stock.

Articles and Prices.

**DR. LLOYD'S**  
**DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,**  
AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT.

Constantly on hand, (at wholesale and retail) a full stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c. &c. &c. The purity and goodness of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846.

**STEALERS**  
**Drug & Chemical Store,**  
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, BRONZES, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. The purity of every article warranted.

January 1, 1846.

**CITY DRUG STORE,**  
NO. 1, MAIN STREET, CORNER OF ANN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, FRANKFORT, KY.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has, at the above establishment, a full and complete assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, BRUSHES, SPICES, SOAPS, COSMETICS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices for Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.

T. P. Prescription put up with neatness, care and accuracy. Medicines can be had at all hours of the night.

January 1, 1846.

**FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**

**WILLIAM H. WOOD,**  
St. Clair street, opposite Wm. M. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort.

HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes to merit attention to business, to the satisfaction of his public patronage.

January 1, 1846.

# Cincinnati Advertisements.

**THOMAS T. WHITEHEAD,**  
**Manufacturers' Warehouse, No. 34, Main st., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**  
AGENT for Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburg, Flint Glass Manufacturers. Also, for P. McCormick's Pittsburg Glass Can Factory, is constantly supplied with large stocks of Goods, made by the above houses. Also, a regular supply of Wm. McCully & Co.'s, & Co. and C. Immen's imitation Crown and Best Cylinder Window Glass, all of which are sold at regular factory prices, and the quality of the articles warranted of the best.  
January 1, 1846.

**DESILVER & BURR,**  
**BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS**



## Miscellaneous.

### THE MAILS.

**WESTERN MAIL**—*via Louisville, Ky.*; arrives daily at 1 P. M.; departs daily at 2 P. M.  
**EASTERN MAIL**—*via Lexington, Ky.*; arrives daily at 8 A. M.; departs daily at 2 P. M.  
**GEORGETOWN MAIL**—*via Lexington, Ky.*; arrives daily at 8 A. M.; departs daily at 2 P. M.  
**VERSAILES MAIL**—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2 P. M.  
**SOUTHERN MAIL**—*via Harrodsburg, Ky.*; arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M.; departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M.  
**CARROLLTON MAIL**—*via Kentucky River, in Boat*; arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; departs Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M.  
**OWENTON AND NEW CASTLE MAILS**—*by River, in Boat*; arrives Sundays and Thursdays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A. M.; departs Tuesdays and Fridays, with Carrollton Mail, at 9 A. M.

LETTERS intended for the Western, Southern, Carrollton, Owenton and New Castle Mails, must be placed in the office by 7 1/2 o'clock and on the day of departure.  
 LETTERS intended for the Eastern, Georgetown, and Versailles Mails, must be in by 12 M., on the day of departure.

### NORTHERN BRANCH BANK,

AT LOUISVILLE.  
**CHAPMAN COLEMAN**—President.  
**WILLIAM RICHMOND**—Cashier.  
**W. R. CLIFTON**,  
**E. G. MCINNIS**,  
**H. PIRLIE**,  
**E. H. LEWIS**,  
**A. R. BUCHANAN**,  
**WILLIAM HANNEY**,  
 Directors.  
 Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

### BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

**JOSHUA B. BOWLES**—President.  
**ALFRED THURGOOD**—Cashier.  
**WM. W. WORSLEY**,  
**THOMAS S. SNEAD**,  
**WM. GAY**,  
**MICHAEL CODY**,  
**MATTHEW FERGUSON**,  
**THOMAS T. SHREVE**,  
 Directors.  
 Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

### BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT FRANKFORT.  
**THO. N. LINDSEY**—President.  
**H. E. TAYLOR**—Cashier.  
**R. P. LETCHER**,  
**A. S. PARKER**,  
**A. W. DUDLEY**,  
**DAVID THORNTON**,  
**JACOB SWIGERT**,  
 Directors.  
 Discount Days—Every Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

### NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LEXINGTON.  
**JOHN TILFORD**—President.  
**M. T. SCOTT**—Cashier.  
**HENRY T. DUNCAN**,  
**MADISON C. JOHNSON**,  
**BENJAMIN GRANT**,  
**FRANCIS K. HUNT**,  
**RICHARD HIGGINS**,  
**ABRAHAM T. SKILLMAN**,  
**EDWARD MACALISTER**,  
**JAMES W. COCHRAN**,  
 Directors.  
 Discount Days—Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

### BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LOUISVILLE.  
**VIRGIL MCNIGHT**—President.  
**GEO. C. GWATNEY**—Cashier.  
**THOMAS SMITH**,  
**D. L. BEATTY**,  
**E. E. EWING**,  
**THO. ANDERSON**,  
**L. L. SHREVE**,  
**P. R. GRAY**,  
**JAMES THABRE**,  
 Directors.  
 Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

### JANUARY 1st, 1846.

### Madison Coach and Harness



### MANUFACTORY.

WITH new arrangements, new advantages, new patterns and styles of work, with new and fresh supplies of stock, with modern improved by more experience and practice, with more system, and still more anxious desires to please all who will favor me with a call. I acknowledge all past favors, and with a correct sense of justice and gratitude, I return my sincere thanks to all. To any person or families wanting, I will say I am prepared to build to order, the best Private or Clarence Coaches, Chariots, Landaus, Carriages, six, four, and two passenger Rockaways, Barouches, Phaetons, Buggies and Harness.  
 No exertions spared to please in every respect.  
 May 20, 1845—63-ly

For references and specimens of work, refer to Messrs. J. F. D. Lauer, J. C. Woodburn, M. G. & J. D. Bright, J. G. Marshall, and G. D. Fitch—Madison, Ind. Gov. Owensley, Gen. Peter Dudley, and Mr. Jephtha Dudley—Frankfort, Ky.  
 Messrs. Thomas Smith, N. Gist, and J. P. Force—Henry county, Ky.  
 Mr. Parker, and Shelby Todd, Esq.—Shelby county, Ky.  
 Messrs. John McLane, and B. F. Baker—Jefferson co. Ky.  
 Messrs. James Taylor and Geo. Thompson—Mercer co. Ky.  
 Mr. Craig and Mr. N. Gill—Boyle co. Ky.  
 Capt. S. Berry, and Mr. Wm. Graddy—Woodford co. Ky.  
 Mrs. Desha and Gano, and Mr. F. Payne—Scott co. Ky.  
 Mr. J. W. Hunt, and Mr. James Telford and F. K. Hunt, Esq. Fayette co. Ky.  
 Mr. Ingles and Mr. John King—Barren co. Ky.  
 Judge Simpson, Col. S. Jackson—Clark co. Ky.  
 Messrs. Wm. C. J. and J. Turpin—Jessamine co. Ky.; and all others to whom I have applied—all warranted, and my name to be found on every article.  
 H. P. NEWELL, Madison, Ind.

WANTED, 20,000 feet of the best Hickory and Ash that grows—sawed through and through—from 11 up to 15 inches.  
 Two BUCKLES for sale, very low—apply at Graham's Livery Stable.  
 January 8, 1846—by.

**S. WELLES'S**  
 GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,  
 BROWN'S ROW, No. 3, BELOW THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE,  
 Frankfort, Kentucky.

HERE Fashion has its style arrayed,  
 Of art and taste combined in every grade;  
 Each gorgeous dress is here displayed,  
 To suit the varied mind.  
 Here Coats, and Pants and Panties you view,  
 Of texture smooth and fine;  
 All colored with each rainbow hue,  
 To deck the form divine.  
 And Scarfs of every beautiful dye  
 Artistic skill could trace;  
 To please the taste, delight the eye,  
 And twine the neck with grace;  
 And splendid Cloaks made a la mode,  
 To keep the body warm;  
 The richest dress which Fashion's code  
 Has given the every part.  
 Our ample stock we purchased low,  
 And paid the rind down;  
 And thus can sell for less, we know,  
 Than any one in town.  
 Our matchless Goods then call and see,  
 And buy a splendid suit,  
 For they shall fit you to a T,  
 And shall be cheap to boot.  
 Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand,  
 To please shall be our task,  
 And when we've served you ready hand,  
 The times—that's all we ask.

N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try,  
 Their "fash" will tell what's best to buy.  
 For WELLES gets a new supply  
 OF CLOTHING every week.  
 January 1, 1846

### DENTAL SURGERY.

**W. H. DAVIS**, residing Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST,  
 Frankfort, Ky., being permanently located in this city,  
 respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of  
 this city and vicinity. Defective teeth should be filled before their  
 beauty or symmetry is destroyed, and thereby not only render them  
 ornamental, but useful the remainder of life.  
 I am also prepared to insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, upon the  
 principle of Atmospheric Pressure, (when the circumstances of the  
 case will admit,) after the latest and most approved method,  
 with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, from one tooth to an  
 entire set, and in a style not surpassed anywhere. Teeth set  
 on pivot, cleaned, &c.  
 Extracting done with the latest and most improved instru-  
 ments, and with the least possible pain. All operations per-  
 formed in a careful and satisfactory manner.  
 Residence at A. Z. Boyer's.  
 Office on Main street, South side, near Dr. Lloyd's Drug  
 Store.  
 January 5, 1846—1f

## Frankfort Advertisements.

**J. S. WITHROW & Co.,**  
 No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT,  
 (Between Mansion House and Capitol).  
 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.  
 January 1, 1846

**JAMES MONROE,**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 WILL attend diligently to any business which may be en-  
 trusted to him, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort and  
 adjoining Counties. Collections made in any part of the State.  
 Office in Old Bank corner, opposite Mansion House.  
 January 1, 1846

**GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,**  
**SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,**  
 (ONE DOOR ABOVE STEALY'S DRUG STORE).  
 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of every arti-  
 cle in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he  
 invites the public to give him a call.  
 January 1, 1846

**WAGON MAKING, PLOUGH MAKING, &  
 BLACKSMITHING.**

**WM. WHITEHEAD,**  
 WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared  
 to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon  
 Making and Blacksmithing, at the lowest cash prices. He also  
 makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced work-  
 men, and warrants his work. His shops are situated on High  
 Street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.  
 January 1, 1846

**TAYLOR & KENNAN'S**  
 REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,  
 ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.  
 FOR the sale of DRY GOODS, BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c.  
 He &c. Auction sales of Dry Goods regularly every Tuesday  
 and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other  
 times as may be necessary to close consignments.  
 Goods, &c. sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced  
 prices, for CASH.  
 January 1, 1846

**GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE,**  
 ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISGER HOUSE,  
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

**C. G. GRAHAM,**  
 AT his old and well known stand, is pre-  
 pared to keep Horses in top style, and at the most moderate  
 prices. He has a large number of Buggies, Hacks, and Barouches constantly  
 on hand for hire. Also, good Riding Horses, well rigged. He  
 gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his  
 Stable, and he knows that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.  
 January 1, 1846

**JOHN D. RAKE,**  
 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE,  
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now carrying  
 on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches. He  
 solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to  
 deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at  
 the same prices, FOR CASH, as is done at Cincinnati or Louis-  
 ville. If you don't believe this, give him a trial, and the most  
 skeptical shall be convinced.  
 January 1, 1846

**BOONE HOUSE.**  
**THOMAS S. CARTER,**  
 HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "Frankfort  
 Livery Stable," on the South West corner of Broadway and  
 Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every  
 thing to furnish a complete  
 COFFEE HOUSE.  
 Has opened the same under the name of the BOONE HOUSE.  
 He will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of choice  
 Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, &c. &c. He will conduct a superior  
 Coffee House, in which the lovers of good things will, at all sea-  
 sons, and at all hours of the day or night, be promptly supplied  
 with every delicacy of "Fish, Flesh and Fowl." Venison, Beef Tongues,  
 Birds, Oysters, and in short, everything usual and unusual in such  
 an establishment. His attention will be constant and unwearied;  
 his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal  
 share of public patronage.  
 N. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.  
 January 1, 1846

**BROADWAY HOTEL.**  
 CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
**W. H. KENDALL,**  
 WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the  
 Proprietor of the above named Hotel, and has a general assortment  
 of Table, Bar and Stables kept up with the best material and  
 fords. He invites strangers and others to give him a trial, as  
 he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to  
 either of the other public houses in the place.  
 January 1, 1846

**CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY  
 STORE,**  
 No. 8, St. Clair Street,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
**GEORGE W. LEWIS**, would inform his friends and the pub-  
 lic, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of arti-  
 cles in his line of business—such as Confectionery, Fruits, Toys,  
 Family Groceries, best Cheating Tobacco, best Spanish Cigars,  
 of all kinds; Shaving Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes,  
 Combs, Cologne, &c. &c.; which he will sell at low prices for cash  
 and see.  
 January 1, 1846

**JACOB BEAVERSON,**  
**HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.**  
 Shop on Wilkinson street, between Main & Broadway,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.

**NEW HAT & SHOE STORE.**  
 CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS,  
 Frankfort, Kentucky.  
 S. BEER has on hand, and is constantly receiving  
 from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies  
 of the most fashionable Hats and Shoes of every  
 description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks,  
 Carpet Bags, &c. &c.  
 ALSO—A general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and  
 SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS  
 CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.  
 January 1, 1846

**CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE,**  
 CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,  
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
**JOHN COGLE,**  
 HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is  
 prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given  
 number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or  
 night. In his bill of fare will be found  
 BIRDS, OYSTERS—fresh or pickled,  
 DUCKS, TURKEYS,  
 PHEASANTS, SARDINES  
 PIGS' FEET, TRIPE,  
 &c. &c.  
 His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the  
 markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans,  
 and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who  
 may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he  
 will serve up to their taste the most fashionable  
 Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transi-  
 ent visitors, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he  
 confident they will visit his house once, they will not go else-  
 where to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand  
 Cheating Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.  
 January 1, 1846

**WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.**  
**J. F. & B. F. MEER,**  
 WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old  
 stand, where they now offer a beautiful  
 and well selected assortment of Watch-  
 es, Jewels, Cutlery, &c. of the latest  
 fashions, which they are determined to  
 sell as low as any articles can be had  
 in any Western market. They also con-  
 stantly have on hand a large stock of  
 time to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewels, in a manner which  
 cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establish-  
 ment warranted. Call and see.  
 January 1, 1846

**NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,**  
 (Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store).  
 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
**T. C. BERRY** would respectfully inform the citizens of Frank-  
 fort, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and  
 Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ash-  
 burton Laces and Edgings; Tarleton and Barred Mouslines, &c. &c.  
 For sale at reduced prices.  
 January 1, 1846

**VARIETY STORE,**  
 No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.  
**DOXON & GRAHAM,**  
 KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES,  
 of the best quality, which will warrant. Cigars and  
 Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c.  
 Give them a call and try their articles.  
 January 1, 1846

**KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.**  
**Q. B. JONES,**  
 FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,  
 Main street, Frankfort, Ky.  
**Q. B. JONES** is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm  
 Baths on Thursdays and Saturdays, in a style not surpassed  
 by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on  
 hand fancy articles for Gentlemen's wear.  
 N. B. Fresh Blue Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He  
 also has a preparation for cleansing the hair of Dandriff.  
 January 1, 1846

## Frankfort Advertisements.

**WM. M. TODD,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
 No. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.

**OFFERS** to the public a valuable lot of BOOKS, which he  
 desires to sell at reasonable prices, and respectfully invites those  
 desirous of purchasing, to give him a call. Among his stock may be found,  
 LAW.  
 Peters' Digest,  
 Digest N. Y. Reports,  
 Wheeler's Amer. Chy. Digest,  
 Chitty's Blackstone,  
 Chitty on Contracts,  
 Chitty's Pleading,  
 Chitty on Bills,  
 Williams on Executors,  
 Angel & Ames on Corporations,  
 Walker's Amer. Law,  
 Gilmer's Digest,  
 Story on Promissory Notes,  
 Story on Bailments,  
 Story on Equities,  
 Story's Equity Pleadings,  
 Story's Equity Jurisdiction,  
 Selwyn's Nisi Prius.  
 ALSO—MORREHEAD & BROWN and LONGFORD'S DIGEST.  
 HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.  
 Hume, Smollett & Miller's Eng.  
 Alison's Essay on the History of  
 Gibbon's Rome,  
 Cooper's Naval History,  
 De Tocqueville's Dem. in Amer.  
 Murphy's Tactics,  
 Rollin's Ancient History,  
 Joseph's History of Civilization,  
 Mrs. Ellis's Prose Works,  
 Webster's Speeches,  
 Stern's Works,  
 Tatler and Guardian,  
 Gilder's French Revolution,  
 Goldsmith's Animated Nature,  
 The Federalist.  
 Together with many others too numerous to insert in an adver-  
 tisement.

**POETICAL.**  
 Scott's Poems,  
 Milton's do.  
 Campbell's do.  
 Ossian's do.  
 Collins, Gray & Beattie,  
 Goldsmith's Poems, Plays, &c.  
 Dante's Vision,  
 Eliza Cook's Poems.  
**RELIGIOUS.**  
 Scott's Commentary,  
 Davies's Sermons,  
 Boardman on the Apos. Success'n,  
 Mason on Episcopacy,  
 Alexander's Evidences,  
 Butler's Analogy.  
**CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL.**  
 Anthony's Horae,  
 Anthony's Caesar,  
 Anthony's Sallust,  
 Anthony's Latin Lessons,  
 Anthony's Greek Lexicon,  
 Anthony's Greek Grammar,  
 Anthony's Virgil.  
 ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics,  
 School Readers, &c. by various authors.  
 January 1, 1846

**FRANKFORT COACH MANUFACTORY.**  
**J. J. QUINN,**  
 HAVING made the necessary arrangements,  
 is now prepared to execute work in his line, such as Coaches, Coaches,  
 Buggies, Phaetons, &c. &c.  
 His shop can be found at the South end of Ann street, and is the  
 shop formerly connected to the stage line.  
 All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and in the  
 best manner. He solicits patronage.  
 January 1, 1846

**WM. MATHEWS,**  
**FASHIONABLE TAILOR.**  
 MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 IS prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's wear in the most  
 elegant style of taste and fashion.  
 January 1, 1846

**WM. BRIDGES,**  
**FASHIONABLE TAILOR.**  
 No. 2, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 IS prepared to execute work in his line in a manner not sur-  
 passed by any establishment in the place. Give him a call.  
 January 1, 1846

**JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,**  
 TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 IS prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and  
 most fashionable manner.  
 January 1, 1846

**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**  
**C. N. JOHNSTON—Tailor,**  
 SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CUTLER'S DRUG STORE,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 IS prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other  
 establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.  
 January 1, 1846

**HEFFNER & GILLISPIE,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILORS,  
 SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN WEISGER & MANSION HOUSES,  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 CUT AND MAKE to order all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing,  
 in the neatest and most improved styles.  
 January 1, 1846

**JOHN MILLER,**  
**MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN  
 AND COPPER WARE.**  
 SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 KEEPS on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Tin, Cop-  
 per and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.  
 N. B. All kinds of work done in his line, and in the short-  
 est time possible. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.  
 January 1, 1846

**HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,**  
**CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,**  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets,  
 where both or either may be found, except when absent at-  
 tending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call,  
 and to have their work done in their line cheap.  
 January 1, 1846

**J. L. SAGE,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,  
 BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.  
 REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.  
 January 1, 1846

**TO PHYSICIANS.**  
 GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy,  
 for the sick, can be had day or night at  
 DOXON & GRAHAM'S.  
 January 1, 1846

**NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.**  
 THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was execu-  
 ted in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-  
 law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received for sale at  
 WARREN & ALDRIDGE.  
 Jan. 2

**NAT. SIMS,**  
 BARBER AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER,  
 South end of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.  
 ASSISTED by the experienced and well known Barber, SIMON  
 ELLIS, formerly of Lexington.  
 January 1, 1846

**E. VAN KEUREN,**  
**FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER.**  
 On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office,"  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has  
 established himself in the Boot and Shoe making busi-  
 ness in New York, that he can make easy and genteel fits.  
 January 2, 1846

**BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY**  
 OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the dra-  
 peries, but the face and eyes are given perfect in all their beau-  
 ty and expression. Together with his late and valuable dis-  
 covery of coloring the background, which is universally admired,  
 and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature por-  
 trait in good taste.  
 A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentle-  
 men of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in  
 the most perfect style of execution, and in the most perfect man-  
 ner, and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr.  
 Boswell has opened his Gallery at the corner of Main and Ann  
 streets, over the Drug store of W. L. Crutcher, near the Weisger  
 House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to  
 take their likenesses in any kind of weather by affording him from  
 ten to sixty seconds sitting. None need now hesitate in conse-  
 quence of heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness  
 of the eyes and imperfection of colors. Mr. B. by his late improve-  
 ments, pledges himself to give the eyes and hair perfect with all  
 their brightness and colors. Perfect likenesses are warranted  
 and satisfaction given before any charge is made. Mr. Boswell is  
 prepared to give instructions in his late improvements, which are  
 unequalled, and warrants all of his miniature portraits to remain  
 for years unaltered.  
 Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and exam-  
 ine specimens.  
 Jan. 3, 1846

## Frankfort Advertisements.

**DOCTOR PHYTHIAN,**  
 RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citi-  
 zens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion  
 House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson,  
 adjoining John Baltzell's Hatter shop, where he may be found at  
 all times, except when engaged in professional business.  
 January 5, 1846.

**DR. O. S. WILSON.**  
 GRATEFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform the  
 public that he is at all times ready to give prompt attention  
 to any call in the line of his profession. Office on the West side  
 of St. Clair street. Residence on Clinton, near the Governor's  
 Mansion.  
 January 6, 1846

**WILLIAM SAMPSON,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 WILL practice in the Courts held in Frankfort and the ad-  
 joining counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair St.  
 August 19, 1845—67-1f.

**C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,**  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
 WILL practice law in co-partnership, in the Court of Ap-  
 peals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit  
 Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington,  
 Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts.  
 Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during  
 the business hours.  
 Frankfort, April 1, 1845—300-ly

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
 WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
 General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business  
 confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.  
 His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may  
 generally be found.  
 Frankfort, April 1, 1845—300-ly

**O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,**  
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
 WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to  
 their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They  
 will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the invest-  
 ment of funds in any part of Kentucky. They will also  
 attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the ben-  
 efit of the Bankrupt Law.  
 April 1, 1844—300-by

**INSURANCE.**  
 THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE  
 COMPANY.  
 WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against  
 fire, in town or country. Steam and  
 Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the dangers of river navi-  
 gation.  
 The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.  
 R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.  
 Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.  
 May 27, 1845—650-by

**INSURANCE.**  
 KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE  
 COMPANY.  
 WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against  
 loss or damage by fire, in town or country.  
 R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.  
 Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.  
 May 27, 1845—650-by

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.**  
 THE undersigned is now prepared to show a complete assort-  
 ment in his line—he invites his friends and the public to give him  
 a call.  
 R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.  
 Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.  
 May 27, 1845—650-by

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
 50 lbs. N. O. Sugar; 50 lbs. Rio and Java Coffee; 20 boxes  
 Soap; 25 boxes Candles; 5 lbs. Lard and crushed Sugar; sifted  
 and ground Pepper; Salsaparilla; Ginger; Allum; Rice; G. P.  
 and Black Tea; Irish Potatoes; Macaroni; Cinnamon; Must-  
 ard; Starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles by barrel, keg or jar; Cat-  
 sup, in bottles, &c. &c.  
 ALSO—50 lbs. N. O. Sugar; 50 lbs. Rio and Java Coffee; 20 boxes  
 Soap; 25 boxes Candles; 5 lbs. Lard and crushed Sugar; sifted  
 and ground Pepper; Salsaparilla; Ginger; Allum; Rice; G. P.  
 and Black Tea; Irish Potatoes; Macaroni; Cinnamon; Must-  
 ard; Starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles by barrel, keg or jar; Cat-  
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 ard; Starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles by barrel, keg or jar; Cat